

Mr. Shriver assented to this, and requested the challenged party to fix the place and time. Mr. Weller next proposed that Mr. Shriver should withdraw the challenge, and receive an explanation. This was peremptorily refused. The matter is still under debate.

THE WEATHER.

From all quarters of the continent we have accounts of the most steady, extreme cold weather within the memory of man. Even in Baltimore, a St. Petersburg winter is prevailing. Boston harbour is frozen over down to the narrows. Portland and Plymouth harbours are frozen. At Whitehall Sunday week the thermometer stood at 30 below zero. At Saratoga the same Sunday morning at 32 below zero. The Montpelier Post says, that Sunday, Monday and Tuesday mornings (being last week) the Mercury expanded in every Thermometer in town, and that on Sunday and Tuesday mornings a spirit Thermometer would doubtless have shown several degrees below the point of congelation of Mercury. The probable average for ten days past would be 20 below zero, exhibiting a succession of cold days, wholly unexampled since the use of Thermometers in Vermont. It must be recollected that Montpelier is situated low between the mountains, and at times is the coldest place in the United States.

HENRY CLAY A PROTECTIONIST.

It is constantly insisted by the loco priests that Mr. Clay the very father of the American System and its patron and antifencing supporter of his offspring from its very birth to the present moment is no more of a Tariff man than Jackson, Cass, Calhoun and Van Buren. When did either of these men act as Henry Clay has done, much less when have they ever expressed sentiments so decisively favorable to a protective policy as the following, contained in a letter to the whigs of Wythe County, Virginia. We can desire nothing more explicit, or more conciliating and rational in its spirit. It is the language of a patriot and statesman, who desires nothing so much as the adoption and sustentation of a policy which will carry life, vigor and thrift into the bosom of every family in every section of our wide extended country. Let those whose memories are short and are daily liable to be blunted by the clamorous misrepresentations by which locofocism is endeavoring to dust over the public vision by representing Mr. Clay as much a trawler as their own presidential candidates, look steadily at its meaning so entirely satisfactory to all who feel that protection is the only palladium of national prosperity.

I rejoice to learn that the people of my native State, and the people of the whole Union, have become sensible of the great advantages of fostering our national industry. Without any encouragement from legislation, from the indulgent wants of the community, and the necessity of the case, manufacturers must have ultimately sprung up in our own country. The infant child, without any help will finally learn to rise, and stand, and walk; but he will learn much sooner by the helping hand of an affectionate parent. The day will come, as it is rich in hand, when all will be surprised that there should ever have been any difference of opinion about the policy of just and reasonable encouragement to the interests of our own country, against the rivalry, the selfishness and the prohibitory policy of foreign nations, who are indifferent to our welfare. And in the benefits of this truly parental and national policy all parts of our country, directly or indirectly, will participate. You speak of Richmond, of Petersburg, and North Carolina. The objection might have been extended to other parts South and West. And how interesting it is to contemplate the vast exchanges which are constantly in operation in the various products of our industry and among the various parts of our great and glorious Union! Long may it continue, and they increase in value, variety and extent."

MR. STICKNEY MR. RANDALL.

In December last our readers will recollect that we transferred to the columns of our paper a communication made by Henry S. Randall of Cortland Village N. Y. to the central N. Y. Farmer, describing in the most laudatory terms some stock sheep which he had procured from his friend S. W. Jewett of Weybridge Vt. which could not be beaten "and celebrating the eminent talents and success of the latter gentleman as a breeder of fine woolled sheep." Yielding to that liberal spirit which enables us to appreciate merit even in those we have had occasion to censure, we promptly bestowed the mead of praise where we supposed it to be due. But the ink had scarcely dried upon our paper before we were notified that the lawless with which we had ennobled the brow of the Weybridge Farmer were challenged by another.

From a communication which appears on the first page of our paper from Tyler Stickney, it now seems that he claims for himself and Mr. Renelee the honor of having bred the sheep which have so excited the admiration of Mr. Randall, and even denies their title to *Pasdar blood*.

The issue being thus fully closed to the public between Mr. Randall and Mr. Stickney we of course shall refrain from interfering a feather in the decision of the controversy, but may perhaps be permitted to remark that however the public may balance upon the subject Mr. Randall must be innocent of any design to make a false impression.

But whatever may be the result of this controversy, the county of Addison will be a gainer by the investigation, and the efforts which have been made by Mr. Jewett to bring these sheep into notice at the great agricultural fair of the empire state. Probably no county in the state in proportion to its size and but few in the Union, can vie with old Addison in improvements in sheep husbandry, in the nutritious vegetation of her pastures, the skill of her breeders, the number strength and beauty of her flocks, and the excellency of her staple in weight or fineness of texture.

Our enterprising farmers early embarked in the raising of wool, and have spent much money and spared no pains to improve their flocks by procuring the best varieties of stock sheep to be found in the country.

We note with Mr. Stickney in inviting the

wool growers of western New-York and elsewhere, to come and examine for themselves. They will here find many flocks much surpassing in fineness of texture, if not in weight of fleece any from Vermont which appeared at the Rochester Fair.

HOW THEY LOVE THE TARIFF.

Van Buren himself in a letter to the Richmond whig, has openly avowed his hostility to the present tariff in principle and detail. The Globe, Richmond Enquirer New York Post and other organs of the magician never issue without furious attacks upon its principles and misrepresentation of its principles and effects. Calhoun and his partisans are equally vociferous in their assaults upon it, and British capitalists have recently aided Duff Green an uncompromising partizan of Calhoun in establishing a Free trade press in the city of New York. With some exceptions of members in congress from Pennsylvania and New-York who dare not repudiate every branch of the loco party in the Union, are signaling their zeal against the tariff, and we trust will soon succeed in convincing the people of their cordial hatred of this abominable whig measure. Even in Vermont locofocists leaders and priests, altho they assume the garb of friendship for a tariff which is daily enriching the people, and enhancing the value of every man's labor in community, by disingenuous attacks upon it in detail, are endeavoring to render it odious and unpopular.

A late number of the Globe denounces the tariff with more than ordinary bitterness, characterizing it as an *enormously oppressive concern, a horrid Clay measure*, by which one of its correspondents asserts, between the "Knives of the mills on the one side and the Knives of congress on the other, the people are fleeced and peeled most unmercifully. In the same paper the Globe laments with much hearty good will the late speech of Mr. McDuffie against the tariff, filled with the most fallacious reasonings, and declaring it "unjust, iniquitous and oppressive with falsehood stamped upon its face."

The evidence of hostility to protection, and a determination to repudiate the present tariff, is as strongly manifested by the following of Van Buren and Wright in the legislature of New-York, as it has been by the northern man with southern principles himself. We annex a sketch of a recent debate in this body. Several other locos besides those whose speeches we have given in part, took the same grounds. The question was the policy of relying solely upon a tariff for the support of the government in time of peace, which when tested by the years and years was distinctly condemned by the majority, and by a strict party vote. We have added an extract from the speech of Mr. Lee, whig to show the fallacy of their arguments and assertions.

Mr. Johnson (Loco) proceeded to reply to Mr. Hard's strictures upon the Governor's Message for omitting all allusion to the Tariff. Mr. J. could not see any force in the argument that the United States should adopt a Protective Tariff because England, France and other countries with which we trade had done so. He referred to the example of England to prove the mischief of a Tariff system. He contended that the Tariff was a tax imposed upon the many to enrich the few. It had been said, indeed, that our domestic manufactures, which were protected by the operation of the Tariff, gave employment to thousands of our citizens. Well, it was hegemony employment at the best, and not given to the operative for his sake, but for the benefit of his rich employer. Any one with half an eye could see that the Tariff was designed to favor the rich manufacturer. All the children in the streets who munched ginger bread or sucked candy, were taxed to support the sugar refiners. The hard earnings of the poor were taken from them by this Tariff, and transported to the pockets of the wealthy capitalist. It was an unequal tax—an unjust one—repugnant to the laws of God and nature—and in violation of the Constitution itself, which declared that all men were "free and equal." He protested against it. It was contrary to natural law and natural right, and the great object of it was to elevate Henry Clay, "the mill boy of the States," to the Presidential chair. But, said Mr. J., it will prove a delusive hope.

Mr. Davee loco said in relation to the challenge made to his party to come out and show their hands on the question of protection, that he thought he had sufficiently defined his position. "I," said he, "long since hoisted my free trade flag, and I will never pull it down."

Mr. D. urged that as England had manifested a disposition to meet us half way, that we should not repulse the cun of friendship. Mr. D. Lee whig said the gentleman had spoken feelingly of the disposition manifested to regulate the cup of friendship offered to us by England. He (Mr. L.) only wished to state two plain, simple facts, to illustrate the value of this cup of friendship. By returns made to the proper Departments, and published, it appeared that upon \$100,000,000 of exports of the products of American industry, foreign nations imposed a tax of \$127,000,000—or 127 per cent. During the same time, upon about \$100,000,000 of imports, there were levied under our "enormously high" Protective Tariff, the sum of \$12,000,000, or only 12 per cent! Admirable friendship this!

Again, he would cite another instance of the remarkable friendship manifested towards us by Great Britain. Upon about \$4,000,000 value of tobacco, which we export, Great Britain collects a tax of \$37,000,000. The gentleman referred to exports of our Flour, our Wheat, our Cheese, &c. He (Mr. L.) would inform him that during the last season 1,000,000 pounds of fresh butter were landed at the port of Buffalo, and he had frequently purchased for his own use the best of table butter for 6 cents per pound. But yet that same quality of butter was selling in Liverpool for 22 cents per pound. One and a half cent per pound, or a cost of 7 1/2 cents, would have secured this butter in Liverpool. Where was the high price at the latter place? Because Great Britain in her great liberality and friendship sees fit to impose a tax of 16 cents on every pound brought from this country! During the last season, 24,000,000 lbs. of cheese arrived at tide water. Suppose that Great Britain should throw open her ports to receive this article free. How much tribute would the Erie canal receive from this article? None at all.

Vessels of 500 tons burthen could load at Buffalo, pass through the Welland canal to any part of the world and return the same way without paying one cent tribute either to the city of New York or the Erie canal. Let gentlemen decide how much richer the State would be by the adoption of the free trade doctrine.

None at all.

HENRY CLAY.—There is a man in Chesnut street, 2d door above Third street, Philadelphia, that has got one thousand overcoats and sack coats, that he will sell very low, and with reasonable use, will warrant them to wear until Henry Clay is elected President of the United States. If they do not wear that long he will return the money.

There are some tailors in this city that do better than that; they warrant their coats for twelve months! The Philadelphia tailor, it will be perceived, only warrants his for nine months.—N. Y. Paper.

Our friend Deming does quite as well as the New-York and Philadelphia folks. He sells the life of Henry Clay to be paid for when H. Clay becomes president of the U. States. Ed. GALAXY.

It is believed that the nomination of Mr. Wise as minister to Brazil will be confirmed. The Senate however, it is said, is in such a temper that it would not do to press this nomination at present nor until they have satisfied their consciences in making a few more victims.

Hon. John B. Francis, law and order Candidate has been elected to the Senate of the United States, from the State of Rhode Island to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Sprague.

Our Position.—The Madisonian of Saturday after defending its position with regard to the Presidential contest, thus speaks the truth as to the "inevitable result": Mr. Clay's election to the Presidency is now an inevitable result. We fold our arms, and have nothing to do with victory or defeat.

Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, has published a letter against certain novelties which are now disturbing the Episcopal church, viz. the dogma that there can be "no church without a bishop"—re-baptism—and the real presence in the sacrament. The Bishop was recently invited to give a course of lectures in Philadelphia, when Bishop Onderdonk prohibited him, that city being in Bishop O.'s diocese. On this, Bishop Hopkins announces the publication of his lectures in New York; and thus the Vermont Bishop beats the Dutch man. We apprehend that the Paysite prelate can't quite muzzle the press.

The Rhode Island Murder.—We learn from the Providence Chronicle, that the examination held on Friday, resulted in the commitment of John and William Gordon, Nicholas and O'Brien were retained till Monday, when a further examination will take place.

Mr. Gilmer.—It continues to be said, that the President offered Mr. Gilmer the Navy Department, which he would not accept. GEN. SAUNDERS of N. C. (now M. C.) the last rumors says, is to be the Secretary of the Navy. It is said that the nomination will be sent to-day, and also that the Senate will be prepared to act immediately upon it.

Mr. Webster.—Although this gentleman has formed a new co-partnership in this city, it is not supposed he will reside here, but in Massachusetts, as heretofore.

CLAY CLUB.

The whigs of Shoreham are requested to meet at Hunsdon's Hall the 22d inst. at 4 o'clock P. M. to organize a Clay Club. Will you voluntarily submit to the insidious embrace of the doctrine of Free Trade, alias, Locofocism, or will you band yourselves together, determined in the approaching contest to achieve a glorious victory on which so vitally depends the prosperity of all classes of the community.

Shoreham Feb. 6, 1844. Kent Wright, Azel Chipman, John T. Rich, Marvin North, Bela Howe. Town Committee.

NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of the Young Men's Temperance Society at the Town Room on Wednesday evening 7th inst. at 6 1/2 o'clock. S. PEARL LATHROP, Sec.

WHIG MEETING IN BRANDON FEBRUARY 22D.

In compliance with the recommendation of the Whig State Committee, the Whigs of Brandon are invited to meet at the TOWN HOUSE on THURSDAY the 22D of FEBRUARY, at half past 6 P. M. As one object of the meeting will be to form a Whig Club for the year 1844, it is hoped that a large attendance will be given.

C. W. CONANT, JESSE HINES, F. FARRINGTON, E. JUNE, EDW. SHERMAN, S. B. JUNE. Brandon, Jan. 22, 1844. Town Committee of Brandon.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

The Young Men's Temperance Society of Middlebury, having in view the present condition of the cause in this County, respectfully invite a CONVENTION OF THE FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE IN ADDISON COUNTY, to be held at MIDDLEBURY on Thursday, THE 22D OF FEBRUARY, at one o'clock in the afternoon. Any able advocate of the cause, CHARLES ADAMS Esq. of Burlington, has consented to address the assembly on the occasion, and other arrangements are in progress to give interest to the meeting by the discussion of topics of immediate concern on this great question in our community.

James M. Gordon, James M. Slade, Henry T. Dorrance, P. Battell, J. Cobb Jr., M. D. Gordon, John Simmons, O. P. Turner, Edward Merrill, G. W. Church, Committee of Arrangements. Middlebury, February 4, 1844.

MIDDLEBURY WHIG CLUB.

The whigs of Middlebury are requested to assemble at the Town Room on the 21st day of Feb. next at half past 6 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of organizing a Whig Club. It is time to give form and efficiency to the high and enthusiastic determination of the whigs here and elsewhere to secure the prosperity of the country by the signal triumph of the whig cause in the approaching presidential canvass. There is however a great work to be done. Come on then; every man to his post, and fully and faithfully organize for the mighty struggle.

TOWN COMMITTEE.

James M. Slade D. S. Church Oliver Hyde J. Needham R. H. Cobb C. Hill E. S. Birge Wm. F. Goodrich O. P. Turner W. Moore. Middlebury Jan. 20, 1844.

Massachusetts.—The official majority of Mr. Baker in the 6th district is 10, and Mr. Rockwell's in the 7th is 311. Mr. Abbott is 110 votes short of an election in the 3d district. Monday the 29th ult. was appointed for another trial, when Mr. A. was elected by a majority of 63.

Mr. Spencer.—The nomination of Mr. Spencer as Judge of Supreme Court has been rejected by the Senate 27 to 21.

Mr. Shiver has posted Weller as a coward.

Newton Academy, SHOREHAM, Vt.

The Spring Term of this institution will commence on the last Monday of February. ELEN BUSH, Sec.

Female Seminary.

The Spring Term will commence on Thursday Feb. 22nd. Miss Anne Strong Assistant Teacher. L. L. TILDEN Principal. Feb. 6th, 1844.

HOSERY and GLOVES Bk and white Cotton Hose, Bk worsted do, colored worsted do, at 25 cents pr. pair; Ladies Gloves of every description; Buckskin Gloves and Mittens, for sale by BROWN & SHELTON. Jan. 30, 1844.

BLACK CAMBRICK; Bk Cloak fringes and gimps, just rec'd by BROWN & SHELTON. Jan. 30, 1844.

To Rent.

THE unoccupied part of the building directly south of the old College building, and the front part of the house situated in the north west corner of the college common. Both premises well calculated to accommodate families. Apply to the undersigned for terms. JAMES M. SLADE, Agent. Jan. 29, 1844.

Cotillion Party.

MR. SHERMAN & SON, would respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bristol and vicinity that their next party will commence on Tuesday the 13th of Feb. 1844 and will be continued once a week through the season. He would also venture to say that he will furnish the best of music for balls and cotillions, on terms to suit the times. Please to apply by mail or otherwise direct Essex Vt.

CABINET Warehouse.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Middlebury and vicinity, that he has now on hand a large assortment of Cabinet Furniture, such as SECRETARIES, BUREAUX, BOOK CASES, WARD ROBES, TABLES, FANCY WORK, LIGHT AND WARM STANDS, HIGH POST, FAKENCH, COT and TURN UP BEDSTEADS, SOFAS, BED SOFAS and CHAIRS. Together with various other articles of house hold furniture. All jobs in his line will be executed at short notice and in most approved style. Persons wishing any of the above articles, will do well to call on the subscriber, as he is determined to sell as cheap for most kinds of produce as any one in this country—and for CASH, a good deal cheaper.

SHOP one door south the Baptist church. Middlebury, Jan. 10, 1844. HORACE NICHOLS.

New Year's Presents.

All those who have unsettled accounts or notes unpaid, can now have the privilege of settling them with the subscriber this month, or after that time they will be called upon by a third person. W. S. JOHNSON. Jan. 1, 1843.

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having opened an Office for the transaction of Law business, would inform the public that he will be ready to wait upon all who may have occasion for his professional services at his Office over the Store of Ira Stewart Esq. a few doors south of the Post Office. EMERSON R. WRIGHT. Middlury Jan. 8, 1844.

CABINET FURNITURE.

NAHUM PARKER, WOULD inform his old patrons and the public generally that he keeps constantly on hand at his old stand south of the Court House and opposite the Addison County Temperance House, the LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF FURNITURE in the County, which he is selling at low or prices for Cash ready, or approved credit than has ever been sold in this vicinity, and he would respectfully invite all who are about purchasing to call and examine his work. 36: w

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Assignee's Sale. BY order of the United States District Court for the District of Vermont, will be sold at Public Auction at the Vermont Hotel in Middlebury on Tuesday the 20th day of February A. D. 1844: 1st. A lot of the afternoon for cash all the right, title and interest that Jehiel Smith had in and to about one half acre of the right, title and interest that Alfred Atwood had in and to about one and three fourths acre of land with the buildings thereon standing, also about fifty acres in another lot, also a lot of Notes, Receipts and accounts as set forth in his schedule on file in the office of the Clerk of the District Court.

ALSO.

Will be sold at or near the Store of Warren Hayden in Granville on Thursday the 22nd day of February A. D. 1844: 1st. A lot of the afternoon for cash all the right, title and interest that Jehiel Smith had in and to about one half acre of the right, title and interest that Alfred Atwood had in and to about one and three fourths acre of land with the buildings thereon standing, also about fifty acres in another lot, also a lot of Notes, Receipts and accounts as set forth in his schedule on file in the office of the Clerk of the District Court.

ALSO.

Will be sold at the same time and place all the right, title and interest that Seth Hodges Jr. had in and to a lot of land in the Union Meeting house in Granville also a lot of Notes, Receipts and accounts as set forth in his schedule on file in the office of the Clerk of the District Court.

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Will be sold at the same time and place all the right, title and interest that Seth Hodges Jr. had in and to a lot of land in the Union Meeting house in Granville also a lot of Notes, Receipts and accounts as set forth in his schedule on file in the office of the Clerk of the District Court.

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Patent Action Pianos.

The subscriber having recently procured from Boston one of these pianos, has been requested by the manufacturers to act as agent in selling them. That which is now in use at the Seminary is justly admired and regarded as a superior instrument. Those persons who are intending to purchase pianos, are invited to examine mine. I am authorized to sell them on reasonable terms and will deliver them here at the manufacturers' prices. L. L. TILDEN. Feb. 6th, 1844.

NOTICE.

"You promise but n'er perform, if thus you lie, When'er I ask the gallant proxy deny."

To dig, I am willing, but no longer to beg, for my honest dues. Those individuals that have heretofore pursued a course of double dealing, evasion and procrastination, that expect me to sit still longer in statu quo, like patience on a seat, smiling at grief, may find the delusion dispelled by four simple words in our language:—GREETING, by the authority of the School district No. 9 in Middlebury, and No. 7 in New Haven, are requested to heed this friendly call, and govern themselves accordingly. 38 Middlebury, Jan. 1st 1844. ELISHA FULLER.

Express from Buffalo.

JUST received 1 Gross Bristol's Sarsaparilla, by RUSSELL & GRIDLEY, Agents.

Oysters!! Oysters!!!

PRICES REDUCED. By the Gallon, 1.25 " Quart, .34 Oysters served upon the Table: Prices reduced in proportion, at Dec. 27th 1843. C. RUSSELL'S

Choice Liquors and Wines.

The subscribers offer for sale 2 Pipes Alce. Seignette Brandy, 1 Pipe Champagne Brandy, 2 Bbls American ditto, 2 Pipe best Holland Gin, 2 Barrels American Gin, 2 Bbls. St. Croix Rum, 15 Bbls New England Rum, 3 Bbls. Alcohol. in lots of twenty gallons or more. The above catalogue of spirits was selected with care by good judges; we will warrant them to be of the very best quality, and wishing to sell the whole stock out immediately. We will sell them at a small advance from cost for cash only. ALSO. A large variety of wines from 75 cents to \$3.00 per gallon, of superior quality in quantities to suit customers. BROWN & SHELTON. Middlebury, Dec. 31st 1843. 33

Winter Arrangements.

The subscribers would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Middlebury and vicinity that they will continue the business of Carding Wool and dressing cloth during the winter at their stand in Vergennes formerly occupied by E. Sherrill Esq. Wool or cloth sent by Stage or otherwise will promptly be executed. Fancy dyeing such as ladies worsted dresses, also attended to as usual. JEWETT & BAKER. Vergennes Dec. 26, 1843.

Furs.

CASH paid for all kinds of Shipping FURS, by C. RUSSELL.

"Clear the Track!"

FARWELL'S spring hoop shingles for sale at the old price of \$1.00, and all other shingles at a reduced price from what they have formerly been sold. W. S. JOHNSON. December 20, 1843.

BONNETS!

SILK, Cypress, & Willow Bonnets, just received, and for sale by IRA STEWART. Nov. 27 1843.

MACKINEL Codfish and Table Salt of superior quality, for sale at.

RUSSELL & GRIDLEYS. Dec. 4, 1843.

PURE Sperm W. S. Lamp Oil warranted to be the very best—also Linseed oil Flammagins—for sale at.

RUSSELL & GRIDLEYS. Confectionaries.

This day rec'd 1000 lbs. Fresh Confectionaries, from the Manufacturer, for sale by CYRUS RUSSELL.

Shingles, Shingles.

200 THOUSAND Spruce Shingles for sale at 92 cents to 1.00 per thousand for sale by P. W. COLLINS.

A First Rate

Assortment of Beaver Cloth, Broad Cloth, Cassimeres, Satinets, and all kinds of trimmings will be found at A. FRANCIS'.

LAMP-OIL Winter refud; the best quality and warranted to give perfect satisfaction by A FRANCIS.

To Merchants.

CANDLE-WICK, and COTTON YARN from No. 5 to 25, and of the best quality or sale by the subscriber. JOSEPH GORDON. Middlebury, Jan. 25, 1842. 281f

Alpacas, Alpines, Chusans, and a large variety of fashionable goods at the new cash store.

BROWN & SHELTON. Picked and Dried Fish, for Sale, by IIA STEWART. Sept 25

BUTTER! Butter! Wanted good but

Butter at 10 cents per lb. in exchange for Goods. W. S. JOHNSON. Nov. 6, 1843.

Marble Works.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that the Marble works lately occupied by Cass & Spalding, are now in operation, and they are prepared to furnish all kinds of Saved Marble, caps and sills, Tomb-stones, Monuments, &c. &c. at short notice. STONE LIME, Kept constantly on hand. GIBBS & CHITTENDEN. Middlebury, July 19, 1843. 11y1

30 ps. S. W. & C. W. Alpaca Lustres,

150 do. Calicoes, 5000 yds. Sheetings, 500 do. Tickings, For sale by P. W. COLLINS. Sept. 28, 1843

CONSUMPTION AND

Liver Complaint.

DR TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIV- WORT, from 375 Bowery, N. York, for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Catarrhs, Asthma, soreness of the Chest, pain in the side and breast, raising of Blood Liver Complaints, Bronchitis, all those affections of the throat and Lungs, which are a source of so much suffering and unrequited, so often terminate in Consumption—this remedy is highly and justly distinguished by its purity, its stability, mild and gentle in its effects upon the system, and can be taken in the most delicate cases, with safety as well as utility. Physicians, aware of its medicinal properties, and witnessing its effects even in extreme and in some instances, apparently almost hopeless cases, often prescribe it in practice, both as a palliative and a remedy, and with the Medical Faculty generally, it has met with great approbation. Certificate from the highest and most respectable sources, of persons who have either been greatly relieved by it, or entirely recovered from affections of the Lungs and Liver could be furnished in abundance, but they will be found only in the wrapper, which is around each bottle. The public are cautioned against the counterfeit and imitations which are offered for sale at any price, on the reputation of this really valuable remedy. Be careful to see that the new label is on each bottle to prevent counterfeits with the name of GRANNON J. LEXES, sole wholesale agent without which none is genuine. N. B. There is a spurious and counterfeit article about, and lately introduced into this place. Therefore be careful to get the genuine, which is from 375 Bowery, New York, and is for sale in Middlebury by Sidney Moody, sole agent for the genuine article in this place. 7y1

Turks Island & Coarse Western Salt.

2500 Bushels Solar Salt, 1000 do. T. I. do. 100 Bags ground dairy Salt, 250 Small bags ground do. a very superior article for family use. All of which will be sold very low for Cash. V. CHAPMAN. Vergennes, Dec. 4, 1843.